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SPORT

INTERESTING TENNIS.

There was a large gathering of spectators on the Hongkong C. C. ground yesterday when Messrs. Nisbet and R. Hancock opposed two crack American tennis players in a doubles of three sets. The Americans were Messrs. G. M. Church and H. A. Throgmorton, both of whom have American championship honours to their credit, and the manner in which they both shaped easily marked them as masters of the game. Apart from the first set, which went to the Americans 7-5, the local players were far below the combined skill of the visitors. Nisbet being especially off colour. The Hongkong players opened in a promising manner, and the games stood at 3 all and then 5 all in the first set, with Nisbet and Hancock making a very favourable show in each phase of the play. The next two games, however, were won in very easy fashion by the Americans, who thus won the first set, 7-5. Gaining more confidence in their new surroundings, Church and Throgmorton played remarkably fine tennis in the next two sets, their service was often far too good for both Nisbet and Hancock, and they got the better of the big majority of the many exciting volleys. Hancock did many good things, but was not well supported, and the next two sets deservedly went to the Americans, 6-1, 6-3. Throgmorton was especially clever and came in for frequent applause. He won one game on service alone, and his returns were often out of reach of both Hancock and Nisbet. Church was a most formidable partner. It was a thoroughly entertaining exhibition, and, in view of the fact that the contest was arranged on behalf of War Charities, the large attendance was most gratifying.

GOLF.

U.S.R.C. v. K.C.C.G.S.

A very interesting and closely contested match between the United Service Recreation Club and the Kowloon Cricket Club Golf section took place over the King's Park course during the week-end, the result being a narrow victory for the U.S.R.C.

In the singles, played in the morning, the U.S.R.C. established a long lead, scoring 51 wins to 21 by their opponents. The contest between Capt. Campbell and K. McLennan produced some excellent golf as, after losing the first 2 holes, Campbell settled down to a steady series of 4's, and was one up after the 10th. He threw away the 17th, however, and had to fight hard for a half to save the match at the 18th. Each player took approximately 75 strokes for the 18 holes.

The U.S.R.C. were the hosts at tiffin, and thereafter the K.C.C. proceeded in the 4-ball foursomes, rapidly to reduce the odds against them. McLennan and Mackenzie had a tremendous struggle with Campbell and L. Woods, just winning by a putt on the last green. The winners had a best ball of 69 and the losers of 70. McLennan holed out the first 9 holes in 35, one short of the record for the course.

Two of the other three matches were easy victories for the K.C.C., but May and Bryson just lost to Kraft and Lindsay after being 2 up at the 8th. Both, however, had very bad luck at the 17th, the deciding hole, one finding an unplayable lie from the tee and the other hitting a branch with his second.

It is hoped that a return match will be played shortly, and possibly also a home and away match between teams representing Kowloon and Hongkong.

SINGLES.	U.S.R.C.
McLennan ... 1 v. Capt. Campbell ... 3	
Mackenzie ... 0 v. Lindsay Woods ... 1	
May ... 0 v. Kraft ... 1	
Bryson ... 0 v. Lindsay ... 1	
Woodman ... 0 v. Bulmer Johnson ... 1	
Jack ... 1 v. Hooper ... 0	
Duncan ... 1 v. Winslow ... 0	
Hyde ... 0 v. Maj. Morgan ... 1	

4 BALL FOURSOMES.	U.S.R.C.
McLennan & Mackenzie ... 1 v. Campbell & Kraft ... 0	
May & Bryson ... 0 v. Lindsay & Woodman ... 1	
Woodman & Jack ... 1 v. Hooper & Morgan ... 0	
Duncan & Hyde ... 1 v. Winslow & ... 0	

The U.S.R.C. thus won by one point, scoring 61 against 51 by the K.C.C.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

A CUP TIE.

The 88th Company R.G.A. met the 83rd Company yesterday on the Club ground in the first round of the R.A. Football Cup. The 88th were the first to open the scoring, Jones (W.) getting to a pass from his left wing, and scoring with a good shot. Watson was playing a good game for the 88th Company in this half, and often looked like a scorer. Leighton for the 83rd was the outstanding forward and it was this player who notched the equaliser for his side. The ball went to Leighton who was standing, not far from Cople, and the latter stood still and appealed very confidently for offside. It was not given, however, and Leighton got away and scored. Just before half time a rather curious incident occurred. While the 88th Company were swarming the opposing goalmouth the whistle blew suddenly and within a second Jones scored. The referee, who had blown his whistle by accident, was in a difficulty and at first awarded a goal, but this decision created considerable commotion in the 83rd ranks. It was certainly not a goal, as the whistle had sounded before the goal was scored, and the referee eventually disallowed it and bounced the ball in the vicinity of the 83rd goal. It was safely got away and Leighton got to the other end but put over. At half time the scores were 1-1.

The 88th Company lost the initiative in the second half, and the honours, although there was no further scoring, were undoubtedly with the Lyemmen company. Grettton played a great game at back for his side, and Attwood in goal was also good. Griffiths at the other end was more frequently tested in this half, and brought off a number of good saves. The game ended in a draw, each side registering one goal. The result was rather hard lines on the 88th Company.

Referee, Corpl. Davies, A.O.C.

SECOND DIVISION FIXTURES.

Jan. 17th.—R.E. v. Staff and Departs. Navy Ground.	
" 87th Co. R.G.A. v. "A" Co. K.S.L.I., Military Ground.	
Jan. 20th.—"A" Co. K.S.L.I. v. Lusitano, Club Ground.	
" 83rd Co. R.G.A. v. S.C. Athletic, Military Ground.	
" Staff and Departs. v. Kowloon, Navy Ground.	
Jan. 24th.—88th Co. R.G.A. v. Navy, Navy Ground.	
" 83rd Co. R.G.A. v. "D" Co. K.S.L.I., Military Ground.	
Jan. 27th.—Staff and Departs. v. Lusitano, Navy Ground.	
" "A" Co. K.S.L.I. v. Kowloon, Military Ground.	
" R.E. v. S.C. Athletic, Club Ground.	
Jan. 31st.—88th Co. R.G.A. v. "D" Co. K.S.L.I., Military Ground.	
" Navy v. R.E., Navy Ground.	
Feb. 3rd.—83rd Co. R.G.A. v. Lusitano, Club Ground.	
" Staff and Departs. v. S.C. Athletic, Military Ground.	
" Navy v. Kowloon, Navy Ground.	
Feb. 7th.—88th Co. R.G.A. v. Staff and Departs., Navy Ground.	
Feb. 10th.—Navy v. Lusitano, Navy Ground.	
" 88th Co. R.G.A. v. Kowloon, Club Ground.	
Feb. 17th.—87th Co. R.G.A. v. Lusitano, Club Ground.	
" "D" Co. K.S.L.I. v. S.C. Athletic, Military Ground.	
Feb. 24th.—"A" Co. K.S.L.I. v. S.C. Athletic, Club Ground.	

All matches will commence at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE MEETING.

A meeting of the management committee of the Hongkong Association Football League was held in Victoria Barracks last evening. Master Gunner May, R.G.A. presiding over a good attendance. The business was to select teams for the exhibition match on Tuesday 23rd instant between Civilians v. Services, and to decide to what War Charity the proceeds should be devoted.

The selected teams, with details in connection therewith, will be announced later.

The date of the R.E. v. Staff and Departs. match in the second division was altered from the 17th to 24th instant. The application for the transfer of Corpl. Lawrence was cancelled, the application having been withdrawn.

A letter was received from "D" Company K.S.L.I. stating that the match arranged between them and 87 Company R.G.A. for the 10th inst. was not played owing to the 87th Company not turning up. It was decided to award the points to "D" Company, as they were on the ground ready to play and the referee was also in attendance.

HONGKONG RACES.

SALE OF BOOTHS AND MATSHEDS.

The sale took place yesterday at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's sale rooms of the booths and matsheds at Happy Valley for the Hongkong race meeting. There was a good company present, and Mr. Hurley disposed of the lots as follows:—

Nos. 1, 2, and 3. to the Hongkong Jockey Club at \$500, \$2,400 and \$3,570.
Nos. 4, 5 and 6. to "Unity," at \$470, \$820 and \$900.
No. 7. Mr. B. Xavier, \$910.
No. 8. Mr. R. J. Remedios, \$1,120.
No. 9. Mr. A. Ritchie, \$860.
No. 10. Mr. Xavier, \$900.
No. 11. Ah Low, \$1,000.
No. 12. Chew Fung, \$1,010.
No. 13. Kwong Kee, \$1,000.
No. 14. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, \$1,000.
No. 15. Mr. Avi, \$1,100.
No. 16. Mr. Lee, \$950.
Nos. 17, 18 and 19. Ah On, at \$390, \$350 and \$116.

HOCKEY.

VOLUNTEERS "A" TEAM v. "H" TEAM.

This game caused quite a lot of excitement for a hockey match in Hongkong, a large number of spectators being present. The "A's" went down from the bully off and obtained a penalty corner, but the "B's" soon got into their stride and a good even game, in which play was very keen resulted. A movement by the "B" team in which Stalker and Haskett were prominent came to naught, while a fine effort by Evans met with a like reward. Miskin put in a fine pass, but it was muddled, and Braysay and Ball, although dangerous, could not put the finishing touch. Both teams were playing with no goalkeeper. There was no score at half time and the second half proved just as strenuous as the first. The khaki team had perhaps most of the game in this half, although the whites were often dangerous. Railton for the "B's" played a tremendous game at back, proving a glut for work and never giving in. A fine fast game ended in a draw, no goals being scored.

Referee—Major Morgan and Corpl. Bell.

CRICKET.

C.R.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

B.	R.
Q. M. S. Wyatt, b Kwong	4
L/Cpl. Lawrence, b Un	5
Cpl. Smith, c and b Kwong	3
Lt. Wahl, b Un	2
Cpl. Godden, run out	1
L/Cpl. Waterson, b Kwong	2
Cpl. Brown, b Kwong	0
Pte. Warrick, c and b Un	0
Spr. Wilcox, not out	8
Gr. Store, c Chan, b Yew	18
Pte. Gove, did not bat.	

Total ... 41

Bowling Analysis.

S.	M.	R.	W.
S. Kwong	5	1	27
H. F. Un	5	0	14
M. C. Yew	0	1	0

C.R.C.

Wei Lee Son, b Lawrence	1
H. Ching, b Waterson	10
H. F. Un, b Lawrence	2
G. Lee, run out	9
S. Kwong, b Lawrence	0
M. C. Yew, b Godden	20
Wong, run out	5
Mok King, b Wyatt	5
A. Kow, c Wyatt, b Waterson	1
R. Chad, not out	5
Extras	5

Total ... 67

Bowling Analysis.

S.	M.	R.	W.
L/Cpl. Waterson	0	4	17
L/Cpl. Lawrence	8	3	29
Q.M.S. Wyatt	5	1	7
Gr. Store	3	1	5
Cpl. Godden	0	2	1

C.R.C.

MRS. NORONHA'S PRIVATE SCHOOL, SHAMEN.

The following is the result of this School's final examination which took place on 22nd December, 1916:—

SENIOR DIVISION.

Names.	Marks.
Cecilia Maria Noronha	46
Delcia Maria Silva	46 1st prize.
Ema Maria Danenberg	45 2nd "
Wenceslan Augusto Noronha	44
Henriette Maria Noronha	44 3rd "
Guilhermina Maria Noronha	43
Leonardo Jose Silva	42
Sylvia Maria Remedios	39
Maria Luisa Remedios	39
Maximum Marks	50.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Names.	Marks.
Maria Adelaide Silva	38 1st prize.
Iolanthe Remedios	37 2nd "
Joao Carlos Remedios	36
Gustavo Octavio Danenberg	30
Maximum Marks	40.

Mrs. Noronha, the Principal of the School, desires to express her thanks to the Prize-donors—Messrs. Leo d'Almada e Castro, E. J. Noronha, Max. A. dos Remedios, C. E. da Rosa, A. F. B. Silva Netto and F. P. dos V. Soares; also to Mr. C. de M. C. V. Ribeiro, for conducting the Examination and classifying the papers.

TRADE OF THE STRAITS.

GROWTH OF RUBBER EXPORTS.

From a return issued by the Straits Times it would appear that the trade of the Straits Settlements—which is, of course, the trade of Malaya to a large extent, Singapore and Penang being the chief ports of the Peninsula—for 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916 compares as follows:—

Whole Trade S.S. 1913	\$890,523,344
Whole Trade S.S. 1914	738,631,548
Decrease in 1914	151,891,796
Whole Trade S.S. 1915	879,553,013
Whole Trade S.S. 1916	1,038,199,876
Increase in 1916 over 1915	208,646,863
Increase in 1916 over 1913	225,677,532

In 1913, the last normal year, the number of vessels berthed at the wharves in Singapore was 2,708, of a registered tonnage of 5,794,530 and the total cargo dealt with was 2,501,283 tons. It will be seen from the following figures, extracted from the latest available Harbour Board reports, that the war has affected the Colony a good deal:—

Vessels and Tonnage.

Year.	Number of Registered Vessels.	Tonnage.
1915, 1st half year	1,182	2,184,363
" 2nd "	1,182	2,122,719
1916, 1st half-year	1,140	4,307,082
" 2nd "	1,140	2,130,415

Cargo Dealt With.

Year.	Inward.	Outward.	Total.
1915, 1st half	684,460	519,834	1,194,530
" 2nd "	632,387	528,172	1,160,559
1916, 1st half	877,211	507,935	1,385,146

LEADING PRICES VARIATIONS.

Year.	Price per lb.	Total value.
1915, 1916.	\$ 2.30 11.25	\$4.30 7.90
Jan.	\$7.00 83.37	\$ 2.30 11.25
Feb.	72.87 87.50	10.00 11.00
Mar.	60.62 92.25	11.00 11.00
April	82.50 95.00	9.00 11.00
May	78.50 98.25	8.50 10.00
June	70.30 96.50	8.10 9.20
July	82.70 93.75	7.50 8.75
Aug.	70.00 81.25	7.50 8.80
Sept.	73.30 83.75	7.50 9.40
Oct.	73.90 85.62	9.75 9.50
Nov.	80.00 87.70	8.60 5.00
Dec.	81.50 92.75	12.50 9.00
	82.00 85.10	13.00 8.30

MALAYAN RUBBER PRODUCTION FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Exports.	Average Price per lb.	Total value.
1906	430 tons	5/-	\$ 240,900
1907	585 "	4/6	446,040
1908	1,029 "	4/-	729,892
1909	3,340 "	7/-	2,018,600
1910	6,594 "	6/-	4,370,688
1911	11,500 "	4/-	5,172,000
1912	21,308 "	4/-	9,548,901
1913	35,352 "	4/-	11,575,284
1914	50,404 "	3/6	12,701,308
1915	68,500 "	2/8	19,180,000
1916	92,180 "	2/8	\$5,637,500

The output for the last two months of the year is estimated.

The rubber exported from Malaya in 1916 represents a value of \$229,321,000, and a reference to the table given below will show that rubber exports now exceed the value of tin exports by \$162,629,741.

Quantity in Piculs.	Value in Singapore.	Average Price per Picul.
1908	854,085	\$7,034,450
1909	818,887	\$5,884,363
1910	726,898	\$7,116,989
1911	741,698	\$9,046,466
1912	813,473	\$4,123,745
1913	842,129	\$3,943,017
1914	853,909	\$9,800,610
1915	823,009	\$9,600,610
1916	785,670	\$1,414,012
	792,847	\$9,082,268

The last two months of 1916 are estimated. The year has been a fairly steady and prosperous one for the trade, but the prices have not been high enough to tempt the mine owners to make great efforts to increase production, nor low enough to make them seek in larger output a compensation for price losses.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY COURSE, 1917—PART I.

The names, with their respective scores, of the 36 men who on Sunday, January 14th, qualified to be Part II. are posted at Headquarters' Club. The six highest scores (out of a possible 75) were:—

(1.) Trooper 784 Hodge	71
(2.) A.S.P. Franks	70
(3.) Trooper 795 Connor	68
(4.) Maxim Gunner 724 Edwards	67
(5.) Trooper 741 Relphs, P.c.	65
(6.) T.C. 815 Mehal and P.c. 724	64

No. 2 Company—All Recruits and all members who did not fire, or failed to pass, Part II. of the 1916 Course, are provisionally warned to attend the Range on Sunday next, January 21st. Further details will be published.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Class IV.—Mr. T. T. King, A.S.P., reports the following result of his Examination:—Passed with Credit, Crown Sergeant Matthew Wong and Sergeant 37 Sung U. Kwan. Passed—Crown Sergeants Chow U. Ting and Chan Sig U. Sergeants 167 Lo Hun Yung, 104 Wong Tak Kow, 79 J. B. Law, 70 Yuen Kwok Yaw and 26 A. S. Chan.

All ranks except Recruits will parade, without rifles, under the O. C. Company at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, January 19th.

Monday, January 15th, and Thursday, January 18th, at 6 p.m.

Tuesday, January 16th.—Maxim Gunners

QUEEN'S COLLEGE. ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION. SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

The annual prize distribution in connection with Queen's College took place yesterday. H.E. the Governor distributed the prizes, and upon arrival at the College His Excellency was met by a guard-of-honour composed of the Balaipoon and Queen's College section of St. John Ambulance, under Commandant E. Ralphs, and a posse of Police Reservists.

His Excellency was supported on the platform by Lady May, and Mr. A. W. Grant (Headmaster), Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools), and Mr. Ponsonby-Fane.

ANNUAL REPORT.
The annual report, which was read by the Headmaster, contained the following passages:—

Attendance.—The total number of Scholars enrolled during the year ended December 31st, 1916, was 503. The average daily attendance was 433.21 less than in the previous year. The highest attendance was during September, 1916, with an average daily attendance of 503, and the lowest in July with a daily attendance of 372. It is still disappointing that in spite of continuous warnings in successive years a more perfect attendance cannot be attained. I would especially desire parents and guardians to arrange for family affairs outside the periods allotted to the Half-Yearly and Annual Examinations.

Cost.—

Expenditure in 1916.	
Personal Emoluments	\$74,494.50
Crown Agents	4,236.87
Other Charges	1,485.31
Total	\$80,216.68

Revenue in 1916.	
Fees	\$25,592.50
Refunds of Salaries	206.16
Interest	3.12
Sundries	13.00
Total	\$26,114.78

Proportion of Revenue to expenditure, \$32.6:100.

Average cost per pupil in average attendance, \$116.34.

Fees.—The fees are \$5 per month payable monthly, half free scholars \$2.5, free scholars nil.

Buildings and Equipment.—There has been no change as regards the Buildings with the exception of minor repairs and the installation of additional electric lighting in the Hall. We shall now be able to use it as a Drill Hall at night, for the Queen's College Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas and others. Our thanks are due to the Recreation Ground Committee in making us and Trustees of Plot "D" at Causeway Bay. The football ground is in excellent order and also our tennis courts and a newly-laid cricket pitch for practice. This expenditure is met from the Games Fund subscribed by the boys themselves and the Tuck Shop. Valuable additions have been made to the Physics Laboratory, which is now capable of sustaining 20 students effectively at one time. The Chemical Laboratory is still in abeyance. Many new volumes have been added to the Reference Library, which is now amalgamated with that of the Technical Institute and directed by the Librarian, Mr. Handyside, and the prefects of the College.

Discipline.—Discipline is satisfactory. Some of the younger generation would do well to remember a little of that old respect to their elders, which I regret to say is in some cases not so apparent as of yore. The prefects do excellent work in many ways. The examination of the Full Class I, and Classes Full and Commercial II, was conducted by the Hongkong University.

Class I. Matriculation.—21 students entered and 19 sat, 9 passed Matriculation, 2 obtained Senior Certificates and 3 failed. It was the failure to satisfy the Examiners in the English "group" which mostly led to only a fair result. The weak subjects were—Grammar, 58 per cent, and Dictation, 23 per cent. Essay, 95 per cent, Set-Book 74 per cent, Arithmetic 100 per cent, Algebra 83 per cent, Geometry 84 per cent, History 89 per cent, Physics 83 per cent, Trigonometry 75 per cent. Class II. Full and Commercial—43 students entered and 73 sat, 35 passed, 17 failed. Of these 35 passed, an improvement on last year when 17 only passed—but still a disappointment. The weak subjects here were—Set-Book 48 per cent, History 35 per cent, and in two classes Classical Chinese an obligatory subject, F2a 53 per cent, and C2a 41 per cent. The results in other subjects were good. Essay 82 per cent, Dictation 76 per cent, Grammar 64 per cent, Arithmetic 68 per cent, Algebra 74 per cent, Trigonometry 70 per cent, Book-Keeping 68 per cent. Physics failed badly in F2a with 17 per cent, against 68 per cent of F2a. One outstanding point is that English Composition was very well done indeed, and that Grammar and Dictation on the whole were well done. In this connection I would emphasize the fact that in Classes I, and II, Full and Commercial no less than 4 lessons a week are devoted to Translation from Chinese to English and vice versa. As far as I can gather, this occurs only at Queen's College, and the subject is one which does not appear on the syllabus of the Matriculation or Junior Local Examinations held by the Hongkong University. This handicap of the loss of 128 lessons per annum in each class which might otherwise be given to purely English Subjects must not be forgotten in considering the results. Translation is a necessary subject to all students who leave Queen's College to adopt any other career, save a University one. Distinctions were gained in Physics in 3 cases, Arithmetic 2 cases, Mathe-

matics 2 cases, Drawing 2 cases, Biblical Knowledge and Urdu 1 each. In Class III, the results were satisfactory in all subjects save Dictation, English Literature and Arithmetic, Reading, Composition, and Colloquial, Mathematics, History and Geography, and Book-keeping were good. It is exceptionally difficult to understand why the results in Arithmetic should be so poor, considering the time devoted to it. The results in Classes IV, V, VI, and VII were very good throughout and thoroughly satisfactory. Total Examined throughout School, 386; Total Passed throughout School, 290. Percentage of passes, 75. For 1915 the figures were:—Examined, 409; Passed, 376; Percentage, 80.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.
Shorthand.—This subject is taken by Class II. Commercial, but the Classes have not yet been examined by the Hongkong University. At the July Examination held by Mr. Breakspear, Shorthand Instructor, the following results were attained on the year's work:—Examined 30, passed 14, or 39 per cent. In his report the Examiner states: "It must be admitted, however, that there was a very remarkable difference in the quality of the papers, taking into consideration the fact that the boys have all had the same opportunities for study. The best papers reached a very high level. On the other hand, the papers of some of the failures were unusually bad." Book-keeping taken by the II. and III. Classes Commercial Side was quite satisfactory.

Organisation.—Vernacular School. The *pari-passu* system in Vernacular has now reached its culmination as far as E. C1.4, which means to say that no boy can enter E. C1.3 who is unfit for V. C1.4. Alterations were made in the choice of text-books previous to the issue of the 1916-1917 syllabus to enable the students in the Upper School to study for the Subject on which they had to be examined by the Hongkong University. Unfortunately the change was not made till April, 1916, or else we would have hoped for better results in Classical Chinese, Classes I. and II. were examined by the University. Percentage of passes:—C1.1, 79 per cent; C1.2, 24, 69 per cent; Full 2a, 33 per cent; Comm. 2a, 41 per cent; Comm. 2b, 76 per cent.

Normal School.—The report of the Normal Master, Mr. Tanner, is decidedly satisfactory. Of 16 candidates 5 took 3rd year papers, 4 took 2nd year papers, and 7 1st year papers. One Pupil Teacher in the 2nd year and one in the 1st year obtained distinction and all candidates passed.

Health of School.—Except for the usual plethora of minor ailments the health of the School has been perfectly satisfactory. It is not the sickness amongst the boys themselves that is the entire trouble. It is also the illness of their fathers, mothers and relations which plays havoc with the boy's attendance and naturally his education. It is not infrequent for a boy to ask the Headmaster to go to Canton for three weeks to visit an ailing relation, even when Canton is now so close by train and telegraph that it seems absurd they could not go on an urgent call.

Scholarships.—It is with the greatest pleasure I have to announce that through the kindness of four old students the College has benefited to the extent of no less than seven new scholarships. Five of these of the value of \$25 each for two years were presented jointly by Messrs. Ho Wing, Ho In and Ho Kwong to classes 5, 6 and 7 under the names of the Ho Wing, Ho In and Ho Kwong, Dealy and Ralphs Scholarships. The other two of the value of \$50 each for one year were presented to classes 2 and 3 by Mr. Lee Hy-san to be called the Lee Hy-san and A. W. Grant Scholarships. In all, Queen's College has now some 47 Scholarships, including the Junior Stewart Scholarship which the Stewart Trustees—the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., and Mr. Sin Tak-fan found it possible to award this year—some of which 47 are available for every section of the College. In addition to those valuable Scholarships just presented, certain "Old Boys" have presented the College with seven framed portraits. When complete we shall have with us, in addition to those of former years, the gaze of Dr. Morrison, Mr. Ralphs, Mr. Ng, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho In, Mr. Ho Kwong. Their names are all too well known to require any further notice, save that of heartily thanking the donors and of welcoming the addition to our group.

O. Q. C. Boys.—It is with regret that I have to record the death in action in France of 2nd-Lieut. E. H. W. Brett, 8th Battalion D.C.L.I. Lieut. Brett was educated at Victoria British School, where he was Lugard Scholar, and later at Queen's College. He was universally liked by all who knew him, and our deepest sympathies are with his parents. Corporal Jorge, D. Co. Middlesex Regiment, Salonika Force, Greece, was reported to be in good health when last heard of.

Queen's College feels honoured in the Decorations recently bestowed on the undistinguished well-known O. Q. C. boys by the Chinese Government:—Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Order of the Excellent Crop 2nd Class; The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Order of the Excellent Crop, 3rd Class; Mr. Ho Kom Tong, the Order of the Excellent Crop, 3rd Class; Mr. Lo Cheung Shin, the Order of the Excellent Crop, 4th Class; Mr. Ho Kwong, the Order of the Excellent Crop, 4th Class. May they long live to enjoy their honours and to gain still others.

Among the boys who left during the year to whom Certificates of leaving were granted, 5 obtained situations in the Hongkong Government, 2 obtained situations in the Chinese Government, 23 went into business in the Colony, 13 went abroad for business or study, 5 went to the Hongkong University, whilst 4 left on account of poverty.

Athletics.—I am glad to say that during the year the College has been most successful in every branch of Athletics for which it has entered. During the year we held the following

Stields and Cups: Football, Schools League Shield; Volley Ball, Junior League Trophy; Volley Ball, Junior League Cup; Volley Ball, Open League Shield; Queen's College Challenge Shield; Swimming, Chinese Shanghai Swimming Club Championship, Challenge Cup. We also have the Hongkong Chess Club Shield presented by the Hongkong Chess Club through the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock R.C., for competition among the schools of the Colony. Queen's College are the first holders. I ask your Excellency to present it with the prizes to-day. We have not as yet had any inter-school Cricket or Tennis, but with everything to our hand—except perhaps the full eleven for Cricket—we will hope to do our best in these forms of sport also. Our Volley Ball Senior team is strong and its "morale" is an example to the other teams in Football and Junior Volley Ball. We are fairly strong in Swimming, but not so good on the rice track as we used to be. The behaviour of the boys in all games played has been very good indeed and quite up to the right standard. Here I may add that our ground is at the disposal of the Hongkong Schools Football League at any time they request it. At least two League matches take place on it every week, frequently more.

General. The Q.C.A.D.A. has not been so much in evidence this year as formerly. We are confronted by a dilemma. If we have our performances during term time we interfere with the work of the College; if we hold them during Vacation the results are not gratifying. This year we gave \$400 to War Charities and \$150 to the Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund as the result of one series of performances. The Chess Club goes strong, but the College funds it difficult to get fees to conquer. Nanda is the Chess Shield is to be fought for, we may expect more to enter. We have here as Members of the Hongkong Police Reserves 10 members, and of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas 39 members, of whom 4 are of the Sai Ying Poon Division now at Queen's, and 15 of my newly-formed Queen's College Division. The formation of the latter division was only rendered possible by the generosity of Mr. Lee Hy-san, Mr. She Shin-tai and friends, and Mr. Un Kam-Wa. We have to thank Dr. Lim for his services as lecturer and Dr. Lee as Examiner for the College. Sergeant-Major Bond helped greatly in our drill. The Pupil Teachers under the Normal Master and the School Sergeant have been receiving a continuous course in Swedish drill and gymnastics. In addition they have had the privilege most Sundays of a walking or a bathing expedition with Mr. Tanner. Messrs. Kay and Ralston have looked after the bathing and walking interests of the boys and their Saturday and Sunday parties have been eagerly and well attended.

PRIZE LIST.
The Headmaster then asked His Excellency to distribute the prizes as follows:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.
Senior: Morrison, G.A.H. Hall; Blake, Chan Yam-tin, Stewart, Wong To-on; Wright, Tang Kun-kwai; Bellios, S. D. Ismail; Ho Tung, Chan Kwai-po; Ho Kom-tung; Ko Yan-cheung; Ho Fook; Lo Man-ho; Junior: Bellios, U. Sui-cheung; Morrison, Chan U-fong; Alfred May, U. Kim-ping; U. Kwong; Ho Wing, Tso Wing-hing; Ho In; Ng Lu-cheung; Ho Kwong, Wong Hong-kwok; Dealy, Tong Hon-ki; Ralphs, U. Shun-pui; Lee Hy-san, Lam Wan-po; A. W. Grant, Wei Tat.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATES.
Matriculation—Chan Tsang-yung, Chan Yam-tin, Tang Kun-kwai, S. D. Ismail, G. A. V. Hall, Wong To-on, Hung Ho-chiu, Bonnie Pon, Tang King-han. Senior Local, Wong-ki, Lau Pan-chi. Junior Local, Chan Kwai-po (Matric. with honours in December, 1916), Wong Cheung-ching, Mohammed Aslam-Khan, Chan U-chan, Lam Wan-po, Chan Ping-sho, Chan U-shin, Shin Kwai-chang, Wong Kwok-in, Lau Hon-cho, Cheung Lai-kong, A. H. Fatty-dad, Yeung Him, Shiu Kai-shang, Chan Kai-ping, Yeung Kai-shi, Lo Chu-fong, Chan Shu-pu, Chan Shu-fan, Ling Man-i, Fung Pak, Ho Yan-cheung, Leung Yan-cheung, To Chung-ki, Leung Shiu-chuen.

SPECIAL PRIZES.
A Ralph's "Gold Medal-Head Prefect," S. D. Ismail; Machel Memorial, G. A. V. Hall; Bellios Prize for Mathematics, Chan Yam-tin; Arcuoli Composition Prize, Chan Yam-tin, Lam Wan-po, Man-ho, Runjahn Prize for Literature, G. A. V. Hall; Pupil Teachers' Prizes, Sui-ke, Wing-hong, Tang Shu-sham, Kong Yuk-tong.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.
After distributing the prizes, His Excellency said it always afforded him peculiar pleasure to come to Queen's College to distribute the prizes, because he reflected that one of the first persons in Hongkong who offered him hospitality when he arrived in the Colony, now very nearly 34 years ago, was his former headmaster, Dr. Stewart. He counted himself very fortunate to find in that Colony, 10,000 miles from his country, such a sympathetic friend as Dr. Stewart, and not only a sympathetic friend, but also such a good adviser as to his conduct and demeanour. He was likewise extraordinarily fortunate in finding in that college a countryman of his own, the late Sir James Russell, and with those two men he was comforted to a great extent in his home sickness, induced by separation from his own country, for, as perhaps they had learned, the Irish—and he happened to be an Irishman—were characterised by most passionate love of their country. Therefore it was always a pleasure for him to come to that college and perform a little office which might be of service to them. The report which Mr. Grant had read would, no doubt, be satisfactory to them, and he was glad to see that the seed which he laid nearly four years ago, speaking from the place he now occupied, of the cultivation of athletics, had borne such fruitful results. As, perhaps, they were aware, he was a devotee himself of out-door recreation, and to that constant exercise he thought he owed

in a large measure, the good health which he had enjoyed ever since he had come to live in the Far East. He hoped they would continue their success in that direction, in which they had already earned such very fine trophies. Of course, he had had the pleasure of seeing what they (the pupils), and their parents and guardians had not seen, and that was the reports of the Inspector of Schools, and of the Director of Education on the school itself. He would like to dwell very briefly on one or two points which emerged from those two reports. The school, as they knew, was divided into the Upper School and the Lower School; and the Upper School again, was divided into what they called the "full class," which trained directly for the University, and the commercial class, which gave an education directed towards a commercial career. Now he noticed with great satisfaction that in all the three classes in the full class English composition had been very good. That was a great source of satisfaction, because they were trying to cultivate the teaching of English as far as possible. There was a certain weakness in the Upper School generally in Chinese, and that was a source of regret to him, because the Government had insisted, as far as it could, upon Chinese education going hand-in-hand with education in English. The Chinese boy who wished to make his career in foreign lines, and especially in public life, and in the Government service, must really have a sound knowledge of his own language, and he (the Governor) hoped they would take that to heart and cultivate their Chinese studies assiduously. Mathematics had shown very satisfactory results; it generally did in the Upper School. The Chinese seemed to have facility in that direction. The headmaster had adverted to the teaching of shorthand in the commercial classes, and he noted the fact that the examiner had reported very uneven results, and there was no doubt that the uneven results were due to an inadequate knowledge of the English language. Boys heard certain words pronounced and they were not familiar with them; not only with their sound, in many cases, but also with their meaning. Therefore, they made mistakes which an English boy would not make. In these modern days, when everything in business circles was carried on at high pressure, a knowledge of shorthand was a very useful knowledge indeed. It enabled them to win hard money, and, after all, that was a very great consideration. Therefore, he trusted they would try and improve their knowledge of English so as to give their teacher of shorthand a better chance and show better results for the pains he took with them. There was another weak point in the Upper School, but the students were not responsible for it, rather, the management was, and that was that there were far too many boys who were not fitted for these studies. That was a complaint of his friend on his left (Mr. Irving); the too rapid promotion of boys who were not really fit for certain classes in the Upper School, and his remarks there were particularly directed to parents and guardians. They seemed to think that if a boy did not get promotion there was something wrong with the boy or with the school, and they threatened to take their boys away if they were not promoted. Well, he was going to issue very stringent instructions to the headmaster that boys who were unfit for promotion were not to get it, and if the parents and guardians were not satisfied, and took their boys away, well, he would be glad to get rid of them. They did not want boys who did not do the school credit. English parents were quite different. When he (the Governor) was at school, if he did not get on his father used to make him work all the holidays under his own supervision. And if that did not have the desired effect, well, perhaps the rod was brought into requisition, or he would be deprived of pleasures to which he was particularly addicted, such as going out fishing or the like. His father never thought of blaming the master or the school; what was wrong was the boy. He hoped they would assist the management by resigning themselves to the fate which all boys must suffer who were not good enough for the classes above them. They had to strive their hardest to get on on their own merits, and not by their parents or guardians holding out threats that they would take them away from one college if they did not go up at an undue rate. Speaking of the Lower School, His Excellency said there was one weak point which their old school fellow, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, brought to the notice of the Legislative Council, and that was education in the English language. Mr. Lau Chu Pak was of the opinion that a good deal of the non-success in gaining a good knowledge of English in that college was due to the defective teaching in the lower schools. That was a matter he had referred to the further consideration of a small committee, who were going to report on the subject, and he hoped they would be able to do something to improve education in English. Arithmetic in the lower school also appeared to be a weak point, and that rather surprised him, as the subject was such a strong one in the Upper School. It was important that masters and boys should give attention to that, for they could not have real progress unless they had thorough co-operation between masters and students. In conclusion, the Governor hoped all the boys would enjoy their holidays and wished them a happy and prosperous New Year, mentioning that peace was now restored in the great province to which many of the were going, and the future looked very hopeful. His Excellency also referred to the pleasure it afforded him to be received by the guard-of-honour composed of the St. John Ambulance sections of Balaipoon and Queen's College, along with a posse of special police, and referred to the generosity of Mr. Ho Kom Tong in defraying all the cost of the first-named, and to the Old Boys of the college for subscribing so generously to the college section; Messrs. Le Hy-san, Un Kam Wah, etc. It was a spirit to be highly commended, and one which they could very well follow. (Applause.)

The proceedings closed with very cheers for the King and the British Empire, the Governor and Lady May, the Headmaster and the visitors.

INTIMATIONS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. LA MINERVA CIGARS. BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

LA MINERVA CIGARS have a purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of Isabela province in the valley of Cagayan.

The following are a few of the most popular shapes:—

Fancy Tales	in boxes of	25	\$4.50 per box
Excellentes	"	25	\$4.25 " "
Ministros	"	25	\$4.25 " "
Eminencies	"	25	\$4.00 " "
Especiales Minerva	"	25	\$3.00 " "
Monarcas	"	25	\$3.00 " "
Imperiales	"	25	\$3.00 " "
Perfectos	"	25	\$2.75 " "
Estrellas	"	50	\$5.00 " "
Lords of England	"	25	\$2.25 " "
Reina Maria	"	50	\$4.50 " "
Reina Victorias	"	100	\$8.00 " "
High Life in the East	"	50	\$3.75 " "
Princesses	"	50	\$2.25 " "
Londres	"	100	\$4.00 " "

CHEROOTS.

Cortado Delicioso	\$4.00 per 100.
Cortado de la Reina	\$3.50 " "

The above prices include the local duties. All orders for Coast Ports will be sent free of duty.
Special attention paid to Shipping Orders.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER. SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

Wing On Co., Ltd.

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Sin Co., Ltd.

Cheong Tai

Nam Hing Loong.

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai

Kwan Tye

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

The Hongkong Hotel.

PRICES DUTY PAID.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

of 4 dozen.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

of 6 dozen.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd TELEPHONE 344

OUR ANNUAL CASH SALE

COMMENCES ON MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 15TH, 1917,
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

WINTER COATS, COSTUMES, EVENING GOWNS,
WRAPS AND MILLINERY AT 25% DISCOUNT.
A QUANTITY OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND
SHOES GREATLY REDUCED TO CLEAR.
BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.
THE MEETING called for 6.15 P.M. TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 16th inst., is unavoidably postponed till 9 P.M. on that date.
FRANK GRAHAM,
Hon. Secretary. [184]

THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers. [185]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

FROM 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table—
SUNDAYS.

From 5 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.
From 6.30 P.M. to 7 P.M. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS AND WEEK-DAYS.

The 8.10 P.M. Car will be discontinued. [186]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

THE COMPANY begs to notify the Public that the Price of Gas will be REDUCED by TWENTY CENTS per 1,000 cubic feet as from the 1st February next.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1917. [189]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, B.S., estimator, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kewlton. [105]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [178]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [179]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [180]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th, to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [181]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246, for Five Shares each, \$25 paid up, Nos. 2601/2630, standing in the Register in the name of AHMEDBROT HABIBKOR, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [176]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 558, for Five Shares, Nos. 15576/15580, standing in the Register in the name of AHMEDBROT HABIBKOR, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for One Share, No. 5401 in this Company, standing in the name of Miss JOSEPH JESUS, of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [114]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Two Shares, Nos. 5414/5415 in this Company, standing in the name of Miss FELICIA NGUYEN, of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [115]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1277 issued to Messrs. LOGAN & BAZZO for Transfer of 100 Shares in this Company into the name of Mrs. RHBA WELLS, having been MISLAIN LOST, DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mrs. RHBA WELLS, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [110]

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

ONE CERTIFICATE for 25 Shares Nos. 7400/7424 and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares Nos. 51403/51407 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. TANG LAM KOOK, late of 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [175]

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER IN LIQUIDATION.
FIRST DIVIDEND OF 20%.

CREDITORS of the above Firm are hereby notified that a First Dividend of 20 per cent. on the amount of their Claims will be paid on application to the Undersigned on and after THURSDAY, the 1st of February, 1917.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidators. [170]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS already notified, this COMPANY'S GENERATING PLANT is now carrying in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars for every such addition."

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1917. [155]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"IMPERIAL"

AND

"EXTRA SPECIAL"

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 16TH JANUARY, 1917.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

In the fires of war the component parts of the British Empire are being rapidly fused into one. Interest and sentiment alike are impelling the Dominions towards a closer union, with one another and with the Mother country. It has been made abundantly clear in the speeches of the Overseas representatives who have visited England since 1914 that there must be some reconstruction of the Imperial fabric when the mighty struggle which is now in progress shall have ended. As Sir ROBERT BORDEN, the Premier of Canada, declared in London in August last: "Once and for all it has been borne in upon the minds and souls of all of us that the great policies which touch and control the issues of peace and war concern more than the people of these Islands." In other words, the Daughter nations claim the right to take part in shaping the foreign policy of the Empire as well as in sharing the consequences of that policy. The justice of this claim is freely admitted. The difficulty hitherto has been to give practical effect to it. Joint responsibility for foreign policy necessarily involves joint control over the Army and Navy, and that, in turn, demands joint acceptance of the cost of maintaining those two services. There are also various proposals relating to inter-Imperial trade which have been brought into great prominence by this war. The result has been that the problem of how to effect a closer organic union of the Empire without encroaching upon the local autonomy which the various States comprised within it value so highly has been exercising the minds of the foremost statesmen and thinkers of the day. According to the Master of Balliol College, Oxford, a project will soon be made public for creating an Imperial House of Lords,

and a new House of Commons consisting of elected representatives of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions. Beyond the statement that the Upper Chamber is to include nominated Indians, no indication is given of its composition. Obviously it will not be an hereditary body. Probably it will have a comparatively small membership drawn from the Law Lords, experienced Colonial Administrators, and distinguished Imperial statesmen. As a necessary corollary to this, a British Parliament or several British Parliaments—based on the principle, presumably, of Home Rule all round—is to be established in the United Kingdom for purely domestic purposes. It has long been evident that some form of delegation is inevitable if the growing congestion of business at Westminster is to be avoided and matters of local importance are to receive due attention. Private Bills, many of them embodying very desirable improvements and reforms, have often to wait years for an opportunity of being introduced, and, even then, are more often than not included in the "massacre of the innocents" at the end of the session. The position threatens to grow worse as the work of the Imperial Parliament increases, and for that reason alone it is to be assumed that the people of Great Britain and Ireland would welcome some such constitutional change as that foreshadowed. At the same time the Dominions would realise their aspirations. Before any plan for remodelling the British Constitution could be put into operation it would, of course, have to be approved by the people of the Empire. This condition could best be fulfilled by means of an elected Convention. With the example of other nations—notably the United States of America—and of Canada, Australia and South Africa before us, we need not despair of the possibility of carrying such a scheme into effect. As the Hon. Mr. B. R. WISE, Agent-General for New South Wales, has pointed out, there should be no more difficulty in raising a tax in Westminster by an Imperial Parliament than in raising at Sydney a tax imposed by the Commonwealth Parliament sitting at Melbourne. In the first instance, no doubt, the powers of such a body would be limited to questions of foreign policy and defence, but by degrees its functions might be extended to other matters of common concern. For present purposes, therefore, the proposed machinery seems unnecessarily elaborate.

An advertisement in another column calls attention to several changes to be made in the Peak Tramway's time table on and after February 1st.

We are informed that the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, is prepared to receive and forward to London applications for the New War Loan.

Application forms for membership of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association may be obtained from the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

The attention of Masons is called to the fact that the meeting of the Perseverance Lodge arranged for 6.15 p.m., to-day (Tuesday) has been unavoidably postponed until 9 p.m.

At the Social Evening to be held at the Men's Club, Seamen's Institute, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7.15 p.m., the programme will be provided by the Stonecutters Concert Party. Admission will be free.

The return of communicable diseases occurring in the Colony during the week ending January 13th shows that the total cases of small-pox notified numbered 94 (two of them British), 71 of which were in the city of Victoria. The deaths numbered 67. Six of the cases were imported. There were four cases of enteric fever, all fatal, and one each of diphtheria (Chinese) and scarlet fever (Portuguese).

Yesterday, in St. John's Cathedral, the marriage was quietly solemnized of Mr. James Miller Gordon, son of the late Mr. James Gordon, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and Miss Lilian Lile Langdon, daughter of the late Captain C. Langdon, R.N., Balham, England, and adopted daughter of the late Mr. Robert Hughes, Kobe, Japan. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. V. H. Copley, Moyle, M. A.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Despite conflicting statements, I understand that there is a stealthy movement on foot to institute a combing-out process in Hongkong with the object of releasing certain young fellows for active war service. No definite course has yet been decided upon, but rumour has it that a few days ago a meeting of businessmen sat in secret conclave, and the ubiquitous "little bird" whispers that certain lists of names were prepared and discussed, and will be forwarded, after another meeting, to the proper quarters.

If this be true, it is assuredly time to suggest that such clandestine proceedings should be abandoned for the more open methods adopted, for example both at Home and in Singapore. Surely, the men who may be called upon for active service should be taken into the confidence of those who are arranging matters from their arm-chairs. In most efforts connected with the war hitherto—be it a question of raising a war loan or forming a War Savings Association—Hongkong has usually been six months behind her neighbours and we do not want a repetition of this over the Man Power question. Several weeks ago Singapore announced her intentions on this subject, and, considering how long the question has been under discussion locally, it is time that the policy which it is proposed to adopt was made public. Within the last few days, I am informed, the young men of the Colony have signed a petition asking to be told exactly what is expected of them.

"Why not have a City Improvement Association," asks a correspondent, "in addition to a Reform Association; or combine the two? There would be plenty of work for such a body. May I make the following suggestions? Keep the public statues in a decent and cleanly condition; see that the public clocks are not allowed to rest from their labours for several days; keep an eye on the roadways and make roadmenders use screens when chipping a macadamised surface; see that roads are so repaired that they need not be torn up every five minutes; endeavour to modernize the primitive methods of dealing with night-soil; equip policemen with some knowledge of local topography; agitate for the registration of 'boys' and so protect us against harbouring criminals in our households."

"China is young, but is very old, too," writes a correspondent from Swatow. "She is old in invention, as I saw illustrated in the 'Sam Kweh Chai,' China's famous historical novel of the 3rd Century A.D. Much has been written and heard lately of the famous 'Tanks' and of the great commotion their presence on the front has caused. No less commotion was caused when there appeared in the armies of one of the ancient leaders in China a monstrous looking creature called 'Wooden Running Horse' from its half-horse half-ox appearance. A detailed account is given of its construction and the mechanism by which it was propelled. This mechanism was concealed within its body as well as the soldiers who controlled it. It could ascend hills or go down dales, carrying loads of rice and provisions to the men—this was its chief service. The construction was ingenious, no doubt, but not so ingenious as to warrant the legend among the Chinese that this *mirabilis machina* was self-propelled and could go or stop at its whim."

Several times during the past fortnight the Water Authority has had its hopes raised only to be speedily dashed. On four occasions there have been gentle showers which promised to develop into heavy downpours, but in the end only sufficient rain fell to lay the dust for an hour or so, and the officials in the water department are still full of anxiety at the gradual emptying of the reservoirs. The position is becoming really serious, and will soon call for the adoption of stringent measures if Jupiter Pluvius continues to hold his hand. For several months now the weather has been ideal, but all this time the water in the reservoirs has been falling lower and lower. The street fountain system has been in vogue for some time now, but if the drought lasts much longer even this attempt to conserve the supply will be found insufficient to stave off a most inconvenient period of water allowance.

RODOLPH RANDOM.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

HARBOURING A WIFE.

Yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Melbourne, a Chinese woman was charged with the crime of harbouring a married Chinese woman. The latter disappeared from her husband's house in Sai Street, and was traced, first, to a lodging house in Connaught Road and from there to a boarding house at Wanchai.

The defence was that the wife was unwilling to live with her husband, who, she declared, was afflicted with small-pox. She had asked the defendant to take her away to the country.

Defendant was convicted and fined \$50, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

Mr. Lindell, Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs, prosecuted.

A LUKONG FINED.

A lukong was charged before Mr. Melbourne with assaulting the proprietor of a pawnshop situated in Des Vaux Road. The assault took place on board a Canton steamer lying at her berth. Complainant had gone on board to convey to a lady passenger a small parcel containing \$40 in subsidiary coins, in rolls. The lukong demanded to see what was in the parcel, and threatened to throw overboard some salt and fish which belonged to the lady he was waiting to see. Defendant pushed complainant about and ultimately struck him, making his nose bleed and blackening his eye. The defence was that the complainant attempted to strike the defendant, who retaliated. In the scuffle, it was stated, the parcel of money was knocked out of complainant's hand and \$9.40 of it was lost.

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

A PAWNBROKING TRANSACTION.

A Chinese lad, described as a tailor's apprentice, appeared on remand before Mr. Melbourne, charged with (1) attempting to get money by false pretences in a pawnshop, and (2) giving false information in connection with an attempt to pledge a bangle.

The case for the prosecution was that defendant entered the pawnshop and produced a bangle, the metal mounting of which he represented was gold, and, when asked, gave a wrong name to the pawnbroker. The "gold" was found to be as counterfeit as the name.

The defence was that defendant did not state that the bangle mounting was gold, that the name he gave was the name of the owner of the bangle, who had left it with defendant's brother as security for a debt, and that defendant was merely acting for the latter, who had sent him to pawn the article.

His Worship found defendant not guilty of the first charge but guilty of the second, and imposed a fine of \$20.

Mr. Mattingley, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Gardiner, solicitor, for the defendant.

MISSING ANCHORS OF THE "HUE."

A Frenchman named M. Balusatie, first officer on the *s.s. Hue*, was charged with the theft of two anchors belonging to the vessel, on the 10th inst.

The Hon. C.S.P. (Mr. C. McI. Messer) appeared to prosecute, and said that the *s.s. Hue*, which belonged to Messrs. Marty & Company, had been lying in the harbour for some time past, arrangements being made for selling her to another firm. On January 10th, the captain of the boat reported to the Police that two anchors were missing, and the Captain saw him (Mr. Messer) in his office about 4th. The Police made enquiries, and the anchors were discovered being taken out of the harbour in a junk. The junk was detained and the master stated that he had bought them from a marine store dealer at a "reasonable price." This was found to be true, and the marine store dealer then showed that he purchased them from a marine hawker to whom they had been sold by the defendant. The marine hawker was found, and he produced a receipt signed by the defendant. The police had that receipt. The only reason why he (Mr. Messer) was prosecuting was because Mr. Thomas, of Marty & Company, had approached the police and asked that the matter might be allowed to drop, as they had got the anchors back. Of course that was a question of compounding a felony, and the police could not be a party to that. Subsequently, he was rung up on the telephone and asked if the charge could be withdrawn, the only reason given being that defendant was a white man, and was married. If defendant had been a Chinese, the Company would not have minded prosecuting, and would never have asked if he had been married or not.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended and Mr. E. J. Crist appeared to watch the case on behalf of the marine store dealer.

A remand was asked for by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, and Mr. Messer stated that the Captain of the *Hue* had not turned up, so that they would have to *subpoena* him. The manager of Messrs. Marty & Co. was also leaving the Colony to-morrow. The Captain would have to be called. Eventually it was decided to partly hear the case to-day.

On the question of bail, Mr. Kong Sing suggested \$500, saying defendant could not possibly leave the Colony.

Mr. Messer—Oh, yes he can, there are ways and means of doing it especially for a shipping man.

Bail was fixed at \$1,000.

THE WAR.

BELGIUM AND PEACE.

FULL REPARATION AND SECURITY.

GERMANY'S NOTE TO NEUTRALS.

FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BELGIUM AND PEACE.

REPARATION AND SECURITY ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, January 15th.

The text of the Belgian reply to President Wilson's peace proposals has been published. It says that President Wilson seems to believe that the objects of the belligerents are identical. The example of Belgium proves the contrary. Belgium never entertained desires for conquest, and the barbarity with which Germany is treating the Belgians does not indicate that she will guarantee in the future the rights of weak nations, whom she has not ceased to trample underfoot. Belgium welcomes, and relies on, the assurance of the United States to co-operate in post-war measures to protect small nations from violence and oppression. If a country was justified in saying that it was fighting to defend its existence it is Belgium, who was forced to fight or submit to disgrace. She passionately desired the unprecedented sufferings of her population to be ended, but could only accept a peace assuring reparation, and security in the future. The generous assistance of the American people justifies the hope that the United States will echo the demand of the Entente for the restoration of Belgium to her place among civilised nations.

PEACE MANOEUVRES.

RUSSIAN COMMENT.

PETROGRAD, January 15th.

The frankness and dignity of the Allies' Reply to President Wilson is contrasted with the Austro-German Note running amok among the facts. There is much amused comment on the German reference to the Boers, as the Russians are profoundly impressed with the success of British policy in South Africa.

GERMANY'S "RAPACIOUS CLAWS."

The *Novoyevremya* says:—"Paper guarantees are useless in the case of Germany. Her rapacious claws must be cut."

RUSSIAN NEW YEAR.

CONFIDENT ANTICIPATION OF DECISIVE VICTORY IN 1917.

PETROGRAD, January 15th.

On the Russian New Year's Day the newspapers are full of military and political reviews and greetings to the Allies. There is a general note of confident anticipation of decisive victory in 1917.

EARLIER CABLES.

TWO NEW V.C.'S.

PRIVATE KILLS TEN GERMANS.

LONDON, January 14th.

The *Gazette* announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to the following:—

Private John Cunningham, of the East Yorks Regiment.—When the rest of his bombing section were all wounded, he collected bombs and, proceeding alone, returned for a fresh supply. He advanced again and met and killed ten Germans. He cleared the trench.

Private David Ross Lauder, of the Scots Fusiliers.—He placed his foot on a fallen bomb. His foot was blown off, and his bombing party was saved.

THE PEACE MANOEUVRES.

BRITISH PRESS OPINION ON GERMAN NOTE.

LONDON, January 14th.

The newspapers consider that the German Note only strengthens the good impressions made by the Entente's reply to President Wilson.

AMERICAN VIEWS ON ALLIES' REPLY.

WASHINGTON, January 13th.

The Entente's reply has been discussed by the Cabinet.

Mr. Lansing afterwards conferred with President Wilson on the question.

It is understood that the President greatly appreciates the kindness, frankness and courtesy of the Note. He still hopes that the Central Powers will indicate their terms.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that the Germans are disappointed at the uncompromising tone of the Allies, as they expected concessions.

The *New York Times* says the German Note to neutrals is another diplomatic blunder, and was obviously timed for contemporaneous presentation with the Allies' reply, the effect of which has been heightened by the inept and extravagant German assertions.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL CHANGES.

PETROGRAD, January 15th.

The Reactionary ex-Minister of Justice, M. Stobeglovitch, has been appointed President of the Council of Empire.

A number of retirements and fresh appointments replaces a Progressive by an Extreme Right majority.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH.

CUSTOMARY CANNONADE.

PARIS, January 15th.

There has been the customary cannonade south of the Somme, in the region of Verdun.

Enemy reconnaissances south of Berry-aube were repulsed.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL PATROL ENTERPRISES.

LONDON, January 14th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We drove off a raid to the north-west of Guedecourt and carried out successful patrol enterprises at Neuve Chapelle and Armentieres."

FRENCH FRONT.

SOME ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, January 14th.

A French communiqué says:—"There has been some artillery activity to the south of the Somme and on the right bank of the Meuse."

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

ARMoured CARS DO GREAT EXECUTION.

LONDON, January 14th.

According to Reuter's correspondent in East Africa, light armoured cars came in contact with the enemy on January 3rd, and, though plastered with machine-gun bullets, did great execution. They silenced the enemy's fire, but were eventually forced to retire, owing to a wrecked radiator and boiling in the tanks. There were no casualties amongst the crews.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEUTRAL REPRESENTATIVES.

REQUESTED TO LEAVE BUKHAREST.

AMSTERDAM, January 15th.

A Berlin official message states that the representatives of neutral countries have left Bukharest at the request of the German authorities, on the ground that there is no room for diplomatic activities.

GENERALISSIMO'S DECLARATION.

AMSTERDAM, January 15th.

A telegram from Sofia states that Generalissimo Jekoff, in an Army Order, announces the rejection of the Central Powers' offer of peace by their "insatiable enemies," and states that he relies on their bravery and endurance to accomplish the holy task of the unification of Bulgaria.

EARLIER CABLES.

ROUMANIAN CAMPAIGN.

CLAIMS AND COUNTER-CLAIMS.

LONDON, January 14th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—"The enemy attacked from Kotumi Khali, on the Sereth front, as far as Vedeni."

A German official message, sent by wireless, states:—"We stormed and captured a summit to the south of the Otuz road."

Unfavourable weather has restricted General von Mackensen.

We repulsed an advance on the Sereth, to the north-west of Braila.

Hostile attacks between Vardar and Lake Doiran were unsuccessful.

A wireless German official message says:—"We have captured Vadeni, on the Braila-Galatz Railway."

THE GREEK CRISIS.

BRITISH COLONY REACHES ENCLAND.

LONDON, January 14th.

The British colony at Athens has arrived in England after being one month on board ship in the Piræus. They estimate that the Greeks, though suffering from the blockade, have food for three months, the surplus of the harvest being hidden in caves.

A GERMAN HIGH OFFICER APPEARS.

SALONIKA, January 14th.

The arrival is reported at Athens of Major von Falkenhause, former Military Attache of the German Legation in Athens. He is doubtless bringing a message from the Kaiser, and has travelled via Southern Albania and Jania.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIANS STAND FAST.

LONDON, January 14th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—"We repulsed a German dense attack south of Babit Lake."

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, January 14th.

A German official message, sent by wireless, states:—"German grenadiers entered a Russian position several points to the north of Goldenbystritz, inflicting severe losses."

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN NAVAL SUCCESS.

TWO AUSTRIAN SUBMARINES CAPTURED.

LONDON, January 14th.

An Italian naval communiqué says:—"Two Austrian submarines have been captured, one of which has been incorporated in the Italian Navy."

Italian and French seaplanes raided Pola on January 12th and bombed the Austrian fleet. They drove off enemy aeroplanes, and returned safely.

Enemy aeroplanes unsuccessfully bombed Italian torpedo boats.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, December 11th, 1916.

AN UNPARALLELED POLITICAL UPHEAVAL.

My last letter, written before the fall of the Asquith Ministry, was regarded as imminent, briefly set forth some of the principal reasons why a profound feeling of dissatisfaction had rapidly grown up in the country over the conduct of the war. I endeavoured to indicate why it was felt that there would have to be a drastic change in the policy of the Government, whose methods were too slow and hesitating for the business we have on hand. Within the week since I wrote we have lived through a political upheaval without parallel in modern history; indeed, if the stupendous consequences are taken into account it may be described as a revolution. While the crisis lasted public anxiety was wider and deeper than anything which I can recall; and now that it is happily over there is sincere relief. There is also now another feeling—one of profound satisfaction that the Coalition as hitherto constituted has ceased to exist, that Mr. Asquith has disappeared from office, and that Mr. Lloyd George reigns in his stead.

CAUSE OF THE CRISIS.

The story of the crisis is soon told, though it is sure to fill many pages in the histories of the future. It was brought about by the action of Mr. Lloyd George. He proposed that the War Council of the Cabinet should be reduced to four, but that Mr. Asquith should not be one of the four, though at the same time he was to have an ultimate veto on its decisions, as well as supreme control of the Government. At first the Prime Minister was disposed to consider the idea favourably. He admitted as much himself at a meeting of the Liberal Party last Friday. But, after due consideration and consultation with some of his chief supporters, he came to the conclusion that the proposal was one which he could not entertain. Thereupon Mr. Lloyd George resigned, and with him Mr. Bonar Law and the other Unionist members of the Cabinet. In these circumstances, Mr. Asquith had no alternative except to place his resignation in the hands of the King.

AN IMPOSSIBLE PROPOSAL.

It is clear from the foregoing that there was a definite issue between the two statesmen. Mr. Lloyd George did not want the Prime Minister to serve on the War Council; but the Prime Minister could not accept the condition without, in point of fact, abrogating his responsibility and playing second fiddle to his younger and more energetic colleague. While on the terms submitted to him he was to be allowed to retain the semblance of power, for all practical purposes he would have had no power at all over the supreme direction of the war. It was a role which no man who had wielded unfettered authority could accept. Apart from that aspect of the case, the plan was impracticable. We should have had a Cabinet presided over by one Minister, and the War Council, invested with power to carry out momentous decisions, presided over by another Minister. Such, however, was the plan for what it was worth. To the man in the street it did not seem to be worth a great deal, even as a political expedient; but, as the event proved, it was invaluable as a means of breaking up the Coalition Cabinet under Mr. Asquith—and that, after all, was what everybody regarded as urgently essential in the national interest if we are to realise the triumph of our cause.

REFLEX ACTION OF THE CRISIS IN THE WAR.

There is no harm in saying now that for some time past matters had reached a stage in the war when it was recognised that something would have to be done on our side to force the pace. The crisis in the Ministry was in reality only the reflex action of the crisis in the war. And the crisis in the war simply amounted to this—that the course of events had made it plain that we were not winning the war, and that with the present methods we never should win it. The determination of the country is stronger than ever, but the late Administration was lacking. The country responded to every demand made upon it, sacrificing its best and bravest, pouring out money as water runs through a mill sluice, yielding up individual liberties, breaking away from age-long traditions, maintaining a most splendid spirit of patriotism and unity. The power at the disposal of the Government was colossal. It was the use made of it which failed. Not only were wrong

decisions taken, but in questions of transcendent importance no decision at all was taken until it was too late. That was the fundamental and unpardonable fault of the late Ministry. Nothing less than a sense of the purest patriotism on the part of the nation as a whole could have enabled the Coalition to hang together as long as it did. There was a noble forbearance. The last thing that any man wanted was to say or do anything that would embarrass the leaders or hearten the enemy, though the subject was talked about in the way of conversation. The war might have been won at Gallipoli; or it might have been won at Salonika and the awful fate of Serbia averted. Then there was the blunder in Mesopotamia, where defeat was courted by essaying a gigantic task with an inadequate force, badly equipped. Later came the Roumanian disaster, brought about by failure to make provision for the onslaught which was inevitably to be expected; and the same tale of indecision, delay, and "Wait and see" may be told of Greece, where affairs have drifted from bad to worse. The evidence of Ministerial feebleness and wobbling in regard to great matters was apparent in all matters. Nothing was foreseen; every decision was postponed. There was no strong direction of the war. The war was left to direct itself.

COMPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT WRONG.

Of course I am not suggesting that the men comprising Mr. Asquith's Cabinet were incapable dullards. They were, and are, in fact able men, some of whom will continue to serve the country in high office under Mr. Lloyd George. But their ineffectiveness was in large measure due to circumstances. The composition of the Government was wrong. A Coalition is not a satisfactory instrument for waging war. Besides, it is fairly evident that the Cabinet was chosen on the old party lines. From beginning to end the Coalition was a party deal; and when Mr. Asquith had got it together the resulting Ministry was no more a War Ministry than the Liberal Ministry which preceded it.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

Having had bitter experience of mud-dle and delay where there ought to have been a clean-cut policy and efficient organisation and control, the country welcomes Mr. Lloyd George. Public confidence in him is unbounded. He has proved that he is a man who can get things done. He is starting well by reducing the size of the Cabinet. Mr. Asquith's Cabinet of 23 was the largest in our political history. Following the example of Chamberlain and Pitt, the new Premier has selected Ministers to assist him who can be counted on one hand. The old party labels mean nothing to him. It is understood that this small Cabinet will take over the functions of the War Council in the absolute direction of the war, and will sit daily. Altogether things are shaping well, public opinion is satisfied, public confidence is restored, and the future, which had become dark and ominous, is again filled with hopefulness commensurate with the determination of the nation. The Cabinet changes are hailed with satisfaction in the Allied capitals, and it is significant that during the past few days the British political situation has completely overshadowed Roumanian news in Germany, despite the ringing of joy-bells and the public holiday ordered by the Kaiser to celebrate the fall of Bucharest.

"WAIT AND SEE."

Many reasons are being assigned for the supersession of Mr. Asquith; but I venture to think that the real one may be discovered in his inability to make up his mind. It was always "Wait and see." He was apparently never able to grasp the fact that he had the country absolutely solid behind him. Nor did he seem to realise that he had the House of Commons at his back, irrespective of party, and that that Assembly demanded was reasonable proof that everything possible was being done to prosecute the war with the whole strength of the Empire's illimitable resources. But for a long time there was good reason to know that everything possible was not being done. On the contrary, the Government policy was marked by feebleness of plan, hesitation in putting plans into force, and a fatal facility for being too late. Mr. Asquith is not by training or temperament a man of action. He has in exceptional degree the ability of the clever lawyer to state a case well; and he is also a great Parliamentarian, up to every move in the party game. But the power to coin words or turn a phrase will not win a war; and the habit of compromise, so dear to the party man at Westminster, is not of the slightest use as a weapon against the Germans. If Mr. Asquith had been less diligent to keep the loosely-jointed Coalition together and more concerned to drive ahead against the enemy, his official career would not have come to a sudden and dramatic close.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

No less than 95 per cent. of Chefoo School old boys have joined the army.

Capt. D. Arthur, I.M.S., who is well-known in Hongkong, where he served with the 8th Rajputs just before the war, is, we understand, now a prisoner in Baghdad.

Major Patrick Currie, Australian Infantry, formerly a master in the Eltham School, Hongkong, has been awarded the D.S.O. for consistent gallantry and good work during operations at Pozieres Ridge, notably on one occasion, during an attack, when he jumped over the parapet, exposed to heavy fire, in order to cheer on his men. He was subsequently wounded, but happily recovered and has returned to duty in England.

NO MORE PRAYERS FOR KING CONSTANTINE.

The following telegrams have been received by the Anglo-Hellenic League from the Provisional Government at Salonika:—

Salonika, December 8th.—The Minister of Public Worship (of the Provisional Government) has addressed a letter to the ecclesiastical authorities explaining that the moral responsibility before God and man for the instigation of the bloodshed and civil war in Athens rests with King Constantine, and that the national conscience insists that his name should no longer be cited in the Church service.

Canea, December 10th.—At a large meeting which was held here a resolution was unanimously passed declaring King Constantine dethroned and cursing him as a traitor to the nation and the Motherland. Soldiers who were present tore the Royal crowns of their uniforms, singing patriotic songs.

A largely attended meeting of the Hellenic community of London, as well as of representatives from Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff, was held last month in the crypt of the Greek Church, Bayswater, at which resolutions were passed deprecating the attacks in Athens on the troops of the Allied Powers, declaring King Constantine to be unworthy to occupy the Throne, and calling on the Protecting Powers to depose him.

M. Gennadius, who recently resigned office as Greek Minister in London, wrote expressing his sympathy with the object of the meeting.

At a meeting the Greek community in London decided to omit King Constantine from their prayers.

A similar announcement was made in the Greek church at Paris, before a large congregation, which included Prince George of Greece.

SIR W. LAURIER'S APPEAL FOR RECRUITS.

"BRITAIN FIGHTS THAT FRANCE MAY LIVE."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had an enthusiastic reception at a great meeting held at Quebec at which he spoke urging Canadians to enlist. He said:—"I ask you, with all the sincerity and earnestness of which I am capable, to take up the great cause of duty and right for the love you have to God, truth, and justice."

Sir Wilfrid declared that if he were 20 years younger he would enlist to fight in the grandest cause ever presented to humanity. He had heard it argued in Quebec that Canadians need not fight for Great Britain. But it was not for Britain that Britain was at war. It was because of the atrocious attack by the Germans through Belgium on the heart of France, and because the Allied true to her Ally. Many were wounded, many died, but it was not for Britain that they fought. They gave their lives, freely and loyally that France, as part of the comity of nations, might live and continue her rôle at the head of civilization. He had heard it argued that even if England and France should perish Canada might still go on her way; but that was not the real expression of the feeling of Canada for that of Quebec.

THE WAR FILMS.

O living pictures of the dead,
O songs without a sound,
O fellowship whose phantom tread
Hallows a phantom ground—
How in a gleam have these revealed
The faith we had not found.

We have sought God in a cloudy Heaven,
We have passed by God on earth:
His seven sins and his sorrows seven,
His wayworn mood and mirth,
Like a ragged cloak have hid from us
The secret of his birth.

Brother of men, when now I see
The lads go forth in line,
Thou knowest my heart is hungry in me
As for thy bread and wine:
Thou knowest my heart is bowed in me
To take their death for mine.
HENRY NEWBOLT in *The Times*.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG THANKS OLD CLIFTONIANS.

In a letter to Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Douglas Haig, himself an old Cliftonian, expresses gratification at the work done by old boys of Clifton College towards assisting the education at that school of the sons of fallen officers. Enough money has already been secured to provide seventeen exhibitions of £200 each for this purpose. "It is only right," adds the Commander-in-Chief, "that the sons of those who have sacrificed everything for their country should be given the chance of an education such as their fathers would have wished for them, and the knowledge that the chance will be given will bring comfort to the minds of many who are yet serving."

"BLUE" AND "KHAKI."

COMRADESHIP ON THE SOMME.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 8.

One of the happiest results of the Somme offensive has been the demonstration of the complete unity of the British and French Armies. The harmony in command and co-operation in action are, of course, taken for granted. They have been complete from the moment, on the morning of July 1st, when the line of blue and khaki leaped unbroken over the parapet of Favière trench, to the other morning three months later when the British and French entered Combeles simultaneously from opposite sides and met to shake hands on the railway line in the middle of the conquered town. Since that day, also, there has never been a moment when they were not literally standing side by side at the point of juncture of the two Armies; and there was at least one instance when they took shoulder to shoulder the two ends of the same German trench.

It has again and again been necessary that one Army should take a certain position—a copse, perhaps, or ravine, or fortified position in a trench—before the other could advance on its next objective. Not seldom it was a formidable and unpleasant task that the safety of one Ally demanded of the men of the other; but neither has ever hesitated. Several times each party, having taken a position, has handed it over to the other, and has left to its Ally the work of reverently burying its dead.

These are things which two nations can surely never forget; but better than this unity of action—which, after all, might be but a matter of discipline and command—has been the comradeship, the mutual admiration, and the trust of each in the other's valour and stoutness which has grown up through five months of stern experience. One has seen it demonstrated in a hundred ways, from the grilling noons of August when the men drank from each other's water-bottles—precious stuff, too, was water then—to the short, fog-washed November days when they met labouring through the mud and about each other's greetings across the dismal waste. The greetings are probably rarely understood. "Vas bien mon vin?" calls one. "Not 'arf! Na pool! (I n'y en a plus!)" We ain't 'necarted!" comes the reply. It is just as good as if they understood. They are at one except in tongue.

THE BRITISH "INVASION."

I believe it to be a fact that no single instance has been reported of a fracas between a French and a British soldier. It is extraordinary, and I think, on the whole more to the credit of the French than of ourselves. It is we who are the foreigners; and when in rest, our troops possess French villages to overflowing. French soldiers, coming home to those villages on leave, might well find cause of quarrel with the invasion. The British soldier, with all his amazing qualities, is not impeccable. His ways must often be trying to his hosts; and I have wondered whether we could accept the daily presence of an Allied Army with so much good nature as the French accept our presence here. I am certain that if we did, we could not do it with half such charming manners.

To the British our host the French soldier has been one of the most astounding revelations of the war. That he could fight we knew. His dash, his courage, his sensitive honour, his love we have always recognized. But how came it, then, up to the beginning of this war, I believe, up to the beginning of this battle, we supposed the French soldier to be a little man?

For myself—and I have no shame in confessing an error which I believe was national—when I first saw French troops on the march, I thought that they must be some picked battalion. Then, mingling much with the French Armies, I found that they were all the same; and how grotesquely these splendid men in blue give the lie to everything that we have ever thought of them! I presume that, man for man and battalion by battalion, the French troops weigh on an average 5 per cent. more than the British. And it is not only their solidity and stature, but the ruddy cheeks, keen eyes, and gallant swing of them as they go about their work. Knowing what one does of the French Armies now in the field and of the reserves, one laughs to think what Germany has said of French exhaustion. Not only Germany but the world is yet going to be surprised by the achievements of France in this war.

It is largely this—the mere admiration of the physical man—which in the first place has won the British soldier's respect for his Allies. Their very appearance tells him that they are fighting men. Then he sees them fight and hears of more things than he sees. And the French on their side have been very quick to recognize the qualities of our men. Sometimes in talking with French officers, I have thought that they put almost too high an estimate on the British soldier, what chiefly moves their wonder being his amazing quakiness of temper under all conditions. He never rises to the effervescence and buoyant ecstasy of the French, but he is never unduly depressed. The conditions which prevailed upon the Somme in the early weeks of this winter, when it was difficult to bring up supplies and do the work necessary to make trenches habitable in the cold and wet, tested human endurance almost to the limit; and never has the peculiar quality of the British soldier shown to greater advantage. Call it *aplomb*, or *sangfroid*, or "spleen," or any name that you and Frenchmen, please; but the best and simplest name of all is heroism.

OFFICERS OF THE TWO ARMIES.

The relations between French and British officers are different from those which prevail among the men; but here again I think that the advantage is with

HINDENBURG'S BOAST.

"ALLIES CAN'T WIN."

A TRUCULENT INTERVIEW.

On behalf of the *New York World*, Karl Wiegand recently interviewed Hindenburg, who said some things which were evidently designed for publication in America and other neutral countries. Wiegand ridicules the report that Hindenburg has lately become a septuagenarian invalid, and declares that he is fresh and vigorous still, while "his face reflects an iron will and determination, and has a sphinx-like repose and calmness under the most trying circumstances."

"Germany's military situation," said Hindenburg, looking back in a cosy armchair, "is good on all fronts. In Roumania it is excellent. The third year of the war is closing with successes and positive results for Germany and her allies. We are grateful for the past, and have no fears for the future. Wiegand reminded Hindenburg of the vast numbers and resources of the Allied Powers, but Hindenburg, rising from his chair unsmilingly, said: "No, no. The Allied Powers were not able to crush us in 1915 or 1916, and what they could not do then they cannot do in 1917. Let them come on. They shall see and we shall see."

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION.

The faithful Wiegand reminded the Field-Marshal once again of the countries lined up against the Central Empires, to which Hindenburg himself added: "And don't forget the industries and armaments of America." And yet, Hindenburg persisted, "there is no chance of the Allies achieving their end." The Marshal sat upright and squared his shoulders as he said solemnly: "The Allies can't win." Then, queried the *New York World* correspondent, "why continue the war and slaughter of human beings?" "Ah," replied the portly Hindenburg, "that's for the other side to answer."

"Am I to understand that you are ready to make peace?" queried Wiegand. "When we have impressed our will upon the Entente Powers," answered Hindenburg. "And that will is that the Entente combination of Powers sees and realizes that they have not crushed Germany, and cannot crush Germany and her Allies as they have long planned; that the necessary security for the future safety and protection of German people and those of her Allies against such combination is forthcoming; and that the Entente Powers admit the right of Germany and her Allies to develop and prosper in peaceful competition, with the same rights and privileges as other nations."

Then the Field-Marshal added: "However, I am a soldier, and my duty is to fight battles to a point, if possible, where a good peace can be made. The making of peace itself is the work of statesmen."

The American correspondents usually describe Hindenburg as a man of monosyllables, short staccato "Ja" and "Nein's," and Wiegand says: "He is a man of few words." But on the present occasion he spoke several thousand words without much pause. Wiegand does not indicate the name of the village where he interviewed the Marshal, but he found him comfortably installed in somebody's house, and ready "to deliver the goods."

COMING ARMAGEDDON.

Hindenburg more than once repeated that what the Allies were unable to achieve in the past they could not expect to achieve in the future.

"Sarrail, with his wonderfully mixed army, has done nothing," he said. "Monastir is not a big deal in the military situation. Has Sarrail, or even seriously threatened, the German communications with Turkey, or had any deterring effect upon the campaign in Roumania?" Nein, nein, stamped Hindenburg, as he gazed at the portrait of the Kaiser.

Did the Russians (continued Hindenburg) save the foolhardy Roumanians? In the West did the French and English break through our front? Ask them for an honest answer, whether the few kilometres they have retaken were worth the colossal price they paid!

"But they are making Herculean efforts and gigantic preparations for the spring," Wiegand suggested.

"So are we," returned Hindenburg. "Is that the meaning of the Civil Auxiliary War Service Law? Does that mean an Armageddon in the spring by the side of which the Battle of the Somme, with its million and a half losses, will appear insignificant?" "Possibly," was the reply.

THE FRENCH. The Briton of the "officer class," if the phrase still has a meaning, is a tongue-tied and self-conscious animal, curiously inarticulate in a foreign language, even though he knows it fairly well; and while the French officer approaches his British "opposite number" with the same unaffected, gay camaraderie which he uses with the comrades of his own mess, the other has insurmountable difficulty in responding. All British officers have a great admiration for the French as soldiers and an immense and human liking for them as good fellows. And they have a huge desire to show their like, but no notion how to do it. The consequence often is constraint, which does not mar the admiration of either for his fellow, but sends each away smiling, quite happily—at the other's "difference." I do not believe that in their hearts the French would like us half as well if we ceased to be so English and became more French. The qualities which they most trust in us are precisely those of which the national awkwardness is the symptom.

Contentedly agreeing, then, to be not duplicates or reflections one of the other, but complements each to each, the French and British Armies have got on amazingly together. The Higher Commands of the two Armies have given the world an example of the perfect co-operation of two Allies in a difficult field. What I believe will have greater importance to the human race in future is the sense of brotherhood which has been developed between two peoples.

PEACE OF THE WORLD.

AMERICAN IDEALISM.

[FROM "THE TELEGRAPH'S" NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.]

How can human society be reconstructed so that the most stupendous catastrophe the world has ever known may not be repeated? This topic was the subject of a most important discussion in New York last month, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Society, and the occasion was the annual dinner of the society, of which Mr. James M. Beck, a foremost American speaker and most representative citizen, is president. The speakers did not occupy themselves much with the cause of the world-war, or the respective terms of the belligerents, nor did they indulge in loose talk about pacifism. There has been too much of that already, as one of them said. They did, however, endorse the principle that every nation has some responsibility for the vindication of justice between nations and the maintenance of peace, and the consequent obligation to co-operate with other nations to bring about a reign of justice in international affairs. Mr. Beck's speech, as president of the Pennsylvania Society, elicited thunders of applause. He said:—

As long as there is one nation in the world that prefers might to right, the world will cry, "Peace, peace, and there is no peace." Given, however, two industrial or two nations which desire nothing that is not just and are willing to discuss by the arbitration of reason what is just, there is then, on their part, no fundamental difficulty in the long-deferred task of beating our swords into ploughshares. William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, illustrated the best kind of peace—the natural peace which is a spirit, and requires no force to vindicate it—when he made his famous treaty with the Indians. The peaceful and noble-minded Quakers desired nothing that was not just, while the Delaware Indians were peaceful by disposition, and were not less generous in their views than their white brethren.

AN UNBROKEN TREATY.

The Treaty of London of 1839, which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, was a "scrap of paper." For seventy-five years Penn's compact with the Indians was kept with scrupulous fidelity by both parties, and evoked from the cynical Voltaire the sadly truthful statement that it was the only treaty between nations which was not reduced to parchment and ratified by oath, and yet was never broken. Penn, however, recognized that such a peace, the natural peace, could only exist between nations or individuals, all of whom were just in purpose and pacific in spirit. This may not be until the millennium. The wars which were then desolating Europe had taught him, as we have learned to-day, that peace is an idle dream when there exists any nation that does not desire to be just, and that the only peace that can in such event be ensured is the artificial peace of force. He so clearly recognized this that in 1683 he wrote his "Essay Toward the Present and Future Peace of Europe," in which he advocated the formation of an international Parliament in which all the European nations should be represented, and before which all controversies should be brought, and recognizing that such a tribunal could not work in a world of fallible men and selfish nations, except with the motive power of force, he, notwithstanding his Quaker doctrine of non-resistance, advocated that the judgment of the proposed international tribunal in any case, to quote his exact language, "should be made so binding that if any Government offers its case for decision, and does not then abide by it, the other Governments, parties to the tribunal, shall compel it."

The great objective of human progress should undoubtedly be to have peace with justice, but unless and until both are attainable it is infinitely better to have justice with war than injustice through peace. Multiplied death, horrible as it is, is infinitely better than multiplied disgrace. A peace which would deliberately sacrifice justice and enthroned wanton wrong would be a crime against God and man alike. A peace which would even return to the unhappy people of Belgium their own country, but without reparation or atonement, would be even a greater mischief than the war that is now deluging half of the world with blood. I was deeply impressed with the statement which President Wilson made during a recent campaign to the effect that this was the last great war in which America could remain neutral. Without accepting the literal truth of that statement, its substantial meaning should find a favourable response in every American heart. It is possible that the trembling balance of power in Europe, which has caused between its nations so many bitter quarrels and bloody wars, may yet be redressed, when a new and puissant nation, the enemy of none and the friend of all, comes forward and exerts its moral authority in behalf of international justice.

ARBITER OF CIVILIZATION.

Thus the United States might be accorded the moral leadership of the world. It cannot gain this proud position of world-arbitrer by tacit acquiescence, in the supposed interests of peace, in every infamy that any nation may perpetrate. If it is to become the great arbiter of civilization its voice must first be heard on the side of justice in no uncertain tones. We betide this country if, when this great world account is called up for final audit, and the debits and credits of each nation are justly stated by the dispassionate judgment of posterity, it then appears that the United States did not exert its great and potent moral authority for the defence of the weak and the oppressed. And even a greater calamity to this country, in my judgment, would be an inconclusive peace, which would fail to vindicate the justice of the quarrel.

In such an event both the groups of

MR. HENDERSON'S PEACE WARNING.

THE DANGER OF BECOMING WAR-WEARY.

Mr. Arthur Henderson addressing a meeting last month at the Wesleyan Church at Clapham, of which he is a member, said:—

"We ought to ask ourselves: Where does national duty lie; where and how can the nation's interest, and the interests of the cause of the Allies, be best promoted by our undiminished service and duty?"

"I hope that every citizen in this nation, whatever his political views of the past may have been, will recognize that we are not through the war yet. We may have a long way to go, and it is only by unity, courage, and determination, that we shall be able to overcome the forces arrayed against ourselves and our Allies. And if we do not overcome them, then what the future would be is too terrible to think of for a single moment."

"The war has gone on too long for some of the people of this country. It is possible that in the military situation of the case we may become war weary, and I want to warn everyone of the danger of a premature peace. I am as strong for peace as any man or woman can be, but I must be satisfied that the peace we expect places us above any doubt beyond the recurrence of such a catastrophe."

"To talk about peace with all the most unscrupulous military forces against us would be a step to having the whole thing fought over again. That would not be ending the war by a permanent peace."

"A peace under such conditions, with Belgium and France, Serbia and Roumania in the condition they are! No! We want, not a dishonourable peace, but a lasting, permanent peace—peace based upon national right and national honour, and I say these two words in spite of the fact that one of my own colleagues has described them as platitudes."

A GERMAN ROUND-UP.

Eight hundred German doctors are re-examining Austrians who have previously been rejected for military service. In dozens of cases they are overhauling the decisions of their Austrian colleagues, and enrolling men who were declared to be unfit for military duty. Recently a man suffering from heart weakness was enrolled, and the German doctor who passed him remarked: "He is able to hold a rifle, and if he kills one of the enemy and then dies of heart disease he will be useful to us."

nations, who will have sacrificed an indefinite treasure of life and property to no effect, will not regard the neutrality of the United States with either a friendly or a forgiving eye. America, once the common friend of all the world, might in such a case become the object of common hatred, and if such an appalling result should follow this country will have ample justification for feeling the anxiety which its unpreparedness suggests to its more thoughtful citizens. However dark the future is—and humanity has never passed through a darker period since the Thirty Years' War—thoughtful men of every nation must press on to the ultimate goal of peace with justice, with the faith and the spirit of Penn, the noblest idealist of his time. May we not trust to the increasing purpose of the ages, and the overbearing intelligence of successive generations, to realize Penn's sublime ideal of "the parliament of man, the federation of the world." The night will pass away and the morning will break. Wise and noble men of every nation who tread the mountain ranges believe they see the first glimmer of the dawn even when the valleys are still wrapped in night. Enlightened publicists of other nations eagerly look to the United States not for present intervention, which is not desired, but for future guidance, when the war shall have ended and the reconstruction of society through the processes of peace shall again be undertaken.

QUESTIONS FOR AMERICA.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who followed Mr. Beck, said the important point for the American people to consider and to decide was this: Taking the world as it is in the twentieth century, what was to be the attitude and what the policies of the American people and of the American Government towards other nations, and towards those problems and those questions of principle which cannot be confined within national boundaries or restricted by any barriers of race or religion or speech? Dr. Butler, in an eloquent and forceful speech, urged his hearers as Americans, not to prepare that the country might take a fit and proper place as an international Power, able to wield international influence. The time had come, he said—indeed, it had long passed—for the American people earnestly and intelligently to consider their foreign relations and to formulate a foreign policy worthy of their best traditions, and in consonance with the language of the Declaration of Independence itself.

Sir George Foster, representing the Canadian Government, delivered a rousing address, in which he told his hearers that they would be well advised not to "butt in" with plans for a present peace. "Do not propose plans of peace to us until the vital issues of the war have been fought out, until the crime that caused it has been blotted out, till the evil influence which caused it has been restricted and restrained to the maximum. Wait till the war has been fought to a decisive victory, and then come to us with plans of peace."

The Canadian Minister went on to endorse the principle of an international tribunal to be established after the war, to compel the settlement of issues by arbitration, and to have power to enforce its decrees, but the coercion of any who sought to resist.

Over one thousand prominent citizens attended the dinner, which was probably the most important in the significance of the speaker delivered since the war began.

CURE FOR PESSIMISTS.

SAUSAGE SHORTAGE THAT CAUSED A WAR.

[BY A JAPANESE OFFICER.]

KYOTO.

Another year still fled away, and great war has still continued. When is it to stop? Modernish times people have no beliefs in magician to make crystal glass discovery, war prophet's book receive great multitude million lies. Most truthful statements to concern great war terminations is that no person has knowledge when it is to finish. Some optimist peoples are always to say upon news of smallest victory, "What I have say upon you! So and so is took place. German is now beaten, war is to cease next month—Banzai!"

Such persons have most enlarged minds, and become in events not believed by any peoples. Pessimist man remark with the graveyard voice upon smallish bad news receipt:—

"How most regrettable defeat this is. We are no goods. German, I tell you, is coming World's Power, and we are almost beaten. I have tell this upon you many time, but you have stuffed the ears upon me. German navy most invincible, submarine sink ship—what do we did? Nothing. No more is Great Britain the World's Power. All of us will be killed who can fight, remainder will become starved. Oh, how most dreadful war this is!"

LAMENTATIONS.

And pessimist man continue his lamentations upon all acquaintances. Such man is worse than too optimistic person. Only one thing is to do him. Make him deck's hand on small navy-destroyer. When he become most disgusting seasick and throw up the pessimistic spleens, then send him to first line trench to make bully beefs indigestion cure.

German is not optimistic person or pessimist. He is the boastful liar. Honourable Allies must not make underestimations upon him nevertheless. It is the better to be boastful than talk like graveyard pessimist. Japan nation is never the pessimist. Japanese man is smallish in height, but most excellent fighter man. Japan old proverb say, "Smallish man, big brave liver," because liver is Japanese courage seat. Great Britain has also knowledge upon such subjects. Feather's weight boxers contest is always most harder fight than heavy weights, and British bantam cock's battalions are first-class brave fighters, although smallest men in Great Britain Army.

Smallish man cost less money for food purpose, and less cloth to make soldier uniform.

Japanese soldier lives most easily upon rice ration, where English soldier exist upon bully beef. All world's nation have thoughts upon comfortable meals, but most to all German. Englishman prefer the honourable roast beefs, Japan national's foods is rice and fish, and Hun who is enamoured upon his stomach is world's sausage patron.

German nation has made large population expansions during last ten years. Says Kaiser, "I have most multitude peoples, but Father's land is too small upon them all—what is to do? If Germany is to become overcrowded, sausage is unable to make circulations. I must have colony."

FOR COLONY.

Kaiser call conference with German Ministers, and start world's war for colony. If German have large colony then surplus Hun populations can make migration upon them and have food and money. But to Kaiser, Kaiser has no colony for food. British German hunt in East Africa is soon to finish, and Hun fox immediately to be dead. Belgium can only make smallest foods supply upon Kaiser. Britain Navy must make tighter blockade achievements, then Kaiser will be in most uncomfortable predicaments.

All to do for Kaiser is make more war—termination is not for him. Allies will not have German peace term, but fight till Kaiser agree to Ally proposals. All Japan have hope upon war to finish. Thousand of lives lost and still more lives to lose for Kaiser world-power. Hun but Allies must continue fighting until Kaiser and German nation become so much tired and weak that they throw the sponge to clouds.

Two more Zeppelin to fall in Essex County. That extreme best news make all Kyoto most glad. "Very soon," friend remark upon me, "German Zeppelin will know it is the certain deaths to make air raid upon England. Then air raid excursions are to stop."

England air's defense is nearly perfect to the present. When Zeppelin come to England only one thing is to do. Turn on all searchlight upon Zeppelin. Then make gun fire upon them until Zeppelin full with holes. This is what happen then. English aeroplane make chase upon German airship, but latter is full with gun hole, therefore most impossibility for Zeppelin to rise in clouds. What happen! Honourable Great Britain aeroplane makes descent upon Zeppelin, then latter fall to ground in flame and crew become deadish. That is Japan population idea of how to make destruction upon air raiders.

WHEEL MACHINES.

Great Britain now armoured motor-car is most meritorious brain achievements. German mind was too busy upon submarine questions to think upon such clever scheme. But one hundred or two hundred, wheel machines is not sufficient numbers to make decimating destructions upon German Flanders army. England must have to the least three thousands to make most demoralization impressions upon enemy. Then infantry soldier can make successful advance into German fine and poll back Hun's like cherry blossoms before wind.

When German soldiers have first sight upon Great Britain war wheel machine they have become most excessively panic, thrown rifles to ground, raise arms above head, and surrender. That is sure sign that Hun is beaten. He is also most foremost of scoundrel. Zeppelin drop bombs upon the undefended town, then, when English wheel machine capture

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

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THIN UNDEVELOPED MEN
AND WOMEN PLUMP AND
ATTRACTIVE.



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Stop being a human beanpole.

Chase away that long, lean, hungry look that makes folks think you're sick or that you're not getting three square meals a day.

Give the merry laugh to the world-be witty friend who asks you what makes you look so peaked and tells you you'd better see a doctor.

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7-6

ON SALE
HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS
of the MEETINGS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1916-1917
BARRISTER AT THE MESSRS.
FRITCH
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 23rd Jan.—
Chinese New Year.

Monday, 29th Jan.—
11.30 a.m.—The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

11.45 a.m.—The Hongkong Central Estate Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Noon—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

12.15 p.m.—The Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

German trench and men, Hun paper make remark upon England cowardice to use such method of warfare. How most hypocrite and detestable person is the defeated Hun. When, on other hands, German capture country like Belgium and beat it to ruin, they issue wireless proclamation upon how they ate most kind to defeated country, and how grateful are inhabitants upon such noble conquerors. German is world's champion hypocrite and liar.—Daily Express.

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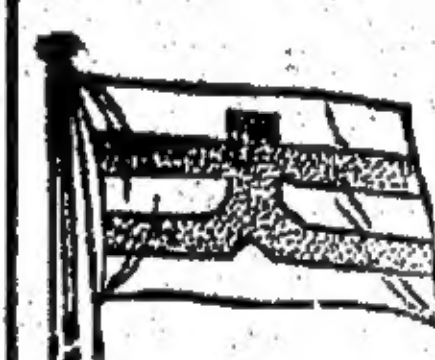
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